WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Suspected averly's Theater Hainlaw Revels

Master & Biat's Garde —Copert. Madhaa Mgaare Theatr.—Hari Kirte, Metrapolitan Concert Half, firmiway, ii Nibio's Garden—Rhairels.

# Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line Banking and Financial latter money article.

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line.

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 21 page, per In Sunday edition same rates as above.

### A Motte for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was com-Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who flid not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Gen. Hancock's Views on the Labor Question.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, says that a deputation of workingmen who called on Gen. HANCOCK were turned over to Mr. BARNUM.

Workingmen do not need to call on either Mr. BARNUM or Gen. HANCOCK to learn the true Democratic doctrine on the subject of labor. It is that labor should be free and laborers should be free. There should be no slaves, to be bought and sold. There should be no partial slavery, such as the control of some laborers by other laborers; or the compulsion of a single laborer to work or to abstain from work by organizations or societies of laborers.

The wages of labor should be made secure by the maintenance, as sacred, of all rights of property, and the perpetuation of a sound standard of payment in a currency not liable to depreciation.

Where the laborer is free and intelligent, labor becomes remunerative; thrift follows; and though man eats his bread in the sweat of his brow, the bread becomes sweet and wholesome, and he fully enjoys and exercises that part of the sovereignty which, in this country, is his birthright.

# Spanish Searches of American Vessels.

The Government of Spain no longer denies that one of its war ships fired upon and boarded the American trading vessels Merritt and Newcomb. Indeed, in addition to these well authenticated acts of the Spanish gunboat Canto, there has been a vague rumor that a third American schooner was stopped and searched by the paddle-wheel corvette Blasco de Garay.

Spain justifies these acts on the ground

that the American schooners were found in Cuban waters over which she is entitled to maritime jurisdiction. But maritime jurisdiction does not always excuse armed visitation. The latter right is habitually exercised by modern commercial nations only in time of war; and Spain might not like to take all the logical consequences of admitting that a state of belligerency exists between herself and Cuba, or a part of Cuba. searching American schooners engaged in legitimate and peaceful callings, as she would do if at war. She perhaps expects to take the benefit of a distinctively belligerent right without its responsibilities. It probably will not be pretended that either the Boston vessel or the Philadelphia vessel was out of its proper course, which was that in each case of making the run to the home port from Port Antonio, in Jamaica. If this course led the vessel into Cuban waters under Spanish jurisdiction, undoubtedly the right of visitation and search existed in regard to them, provided a duly notified state of hostilities was going on; but it is not

represented to exist in Cuba. It is by no means certain, however, that the Canto exercised her alleged rights within Spain's lawful maritime jurisdiction. Most modern nations hold this exclusive jurisdiction to extend the distance of a marine league from the shore. Spain insists on extending it to a distance of two marine leagues, or about seven statute miles; and, according to one report, she claims the right of search to the distance of twenty-five miles.

usually understood to be a practice accru-

ing to such a state of peace as is officially

It is palpably inexpedient to concede that this right of searching neutral ships shall be defined as the arbitrary will or whim of each particular nation shall at any given time define it. At that rate, neutral traders might be boarded and searched in mid-ocean. There must, of course, be some principle or theory on which the customary distance of three marine miles is fixed; and this principle is, in fact, that of a dominion as far as can be protected by a cannon shot from the shore. Thus the language employed by

WHEATON IS AS follows: "The general usage of nations superadds to this extent f territorial jurisdiction a distance of a marine league, or as lar as a cannon shot will reach from the shore along all the coasts of the State. Within these iir rights of property and territorial inrisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation."

Spain might argue with plausibility, as recent publicists have argued, that the remarkable increase of range given to heavy ordnance by modern inventions must proportionally increase the extent of maritime jurisdiction, under the very reason which fixed the original distance at three marine miles. On the other hand, it might be questioned whether Spain should with impunity depart on her own motion from "the general usage of nations," and fire upon neutral vessels lawfully carrying the American flag, when they are beyond the search line set-

tled by that usage. If Spain is seriously setting up a claim of a right to visitation twenty-five miles from Cuba, she is going beyond a range the half of which the biggest guns of KRUPP or ARMSTRONG could not claim. The Captain of the Boston schooner declares, it is said, that he was boarded by the Spanish cruiser about twelve miles from Cuba, which would be beyond the range of a cannon and beyond any admissible search distance. His formal affidavit in the matter is yet to be made up; | well-situated brick dwelling with ample yard in | Prince & Whitely.

authorities to ascertain what the instructions given to Spanish cruisers in respect to search distance actually are.

Farmers who Do Not Farm, and Those who Do.

The best farming is that which produces from a man's land the largest net profit without impairing the soil's capacity to produce. The average farmer tills his acres for profit, and not for the purpose of coming into the possession of abstract truths. Ninety-pipe farmers in a hundred will accept the above definition of the best farming; the hundredth farms in an experimental way, expects to be of great benefit to blackuse control on academment for his ereditors' benefit, and is useful to his neighbors simply as a warning.

According to the definition given above, the best farmers in the New World are found in New York State. In some regions the farms are hilly and so stony that the cobbles taken from the soil are plenty enough to fence the land with solid walls; but every knoll and billside is cultivated for all it is worth, and all the stones are found in the walls that enclose the productive fields. In those regions (crtilizers, except such as are produced on the farm, are too expensive to be largely used. The farmer must manage to get crops without buying fertilizers or decreasing the producing capacity of his I. ad. These farmers avoid exhaustion of the soil by skilful rotation in the uses to which their fields are put, and that is why mitted by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. they deserve to be called the best farmers in the New World.

The practical farmer usually has profound contempt for what he terms "book farming." He considers the farmer who talks more than he ploughs as little else than an impostor. Thoroughly understanding his own soil, as an instructor under stands a pupil who has been for a long time under his tuition, he is not to carry this feeling too far, and to refuse to hear some truths which a person of scientific education might impart to him, and which would be

of considerable benefit.

It will be worth while to see that the \$29,000 set aside annually by the Legislature for maintaining the proposed Agricultural Experiment Bureau is not expended in a manner that shall cause the real farmers to look on that bureau with contempt. The man who has bought a farm, paid for it out of what he has produced from the soil, and is now adding to his acres with the profits of his farming, is not disposed to sit at the feet of a theorist who has made money as a merchant or physician, and is spending it as a farmer in a small and genteel way. The presidents, secretaries, treasurers, and directors of the societies under the direction of which many of the agricultural fairs are held, are apt to be such farmers-farmers who farm for pleasure, and not as a means of getting a living. They frequently betray their conception of what the actual farmer needs by procuring a clergyman, a politician, or a General to deliver the principal agricultural address. They could hardly find speakers who know less of what they are to talk about, unless they were to choose

sea captains. If the \$20,000 appropriated annually for the benefit of agriculture in this State is not to be wasted, the proposed bureau must not be controlled by farmers who do not farm, and for whose knowledge of farming the practical and successful agriculturists of New York have no respect.

Have We Defamed Gen. Grant ?

We find in the Bridgton News, a journal of Maine, an allegation that THE SUN has been a defamer of Gen. GRANT.

This is a serious charge. To defame any one, in the plain meaning of the phrase, is to state things respecting him which are not true; and if we have made any such statement respecting Gen. GRANT, or any one else, we shall be grateful to the Bridgton News or to any other newspaper or person. who will point out the error, so that we can correct it.

Our purpose is to publish nothing upon any subject which is not strictly true. This is the only rule upon which a public journal can be properly conducted. Whether the subject be important or unimportant, nothing should be said about it except what is entirely accurate and just.

If the Bridgton News will show that we have in any respect done any injustice to Gen. Grant, or have alleged anything concerning him that is not the precise and genuine fact, we will withdraw such allegation and make a full correction of it at once. Now, we will thank our assailant to bring forward his specifications and his proofs.

A Change in Itself Desirable. We have repeatedly urged that, other things being equal, a change of administration would still, in itself, be desirable, because the Republicans have enjoyed so long an uninterrupted lease of power. In reply to arguments like this our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, makes the subjoined remark:

"Do we not remember the old fable of the anima from whom a kindly traveller would have driven away the flux that were sucking his blood, but who exclaimed: 'Let them alone; these are already gorged; a new awarm could but bring a new and keener thirst.'"

The story is as good as it is old; but when on any such ground a republic continues a horde of ancient officers in their places, that republic is in a very bad way. The new swarm, though hungry, would not be so bad as the old swarm. For a while, public officers, as a rule, are content with their lawful pay. It is when they have become vain in the pride of place that they begin to steal to gratify that pride and to maintain

Undoubtedly, the peculation by public of ficers now going on is without a precedent in its extent and amount. There will be no complete reform until a Democrat comes in. This is a strong argument in favor of voting for HANCOCK.

The Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE says he approves of Garrield's nomination, but he goes off to Europe. Actions speak a great deal louder than words.

A large proportion of the dwellings nov in course of construction in this city are apartment houses. The suites of rooms in such houses are termed Franch flats, and are designed to nodate one family each. Those most in demand are what are known as small flats, consisting of a parlor, dining room, kitchen. two bedrooms, and a bathroom, with closets for dishes and for an ice box, and a small storeroom. The area of such a flat is usually mainly devoted to the parlor. The bedrooms are small; the kitchen is smaller; the bath is large enough for a person to kneel in. But, notwithstanding the perverse ingenuity of the, designer, such a suite of rooms rents for a high figure, provided the location is genteel. Such a flat in the fifth story rents at the lowest for \$35 a month, or \$420 a year-\$220 more than a neat two-story cottage on a fair-sized lot in almost any American city of not more than fifty thousand population. A fourth-story flat like the one described rents for \$40 a month, and the increase is about \$60 in the yearly rental for each successive suite below The rental of the ground flat is \$660 a year, or \$160 more than is asked for a comfortable and

meanwhile it is time for the Washington a city like Utica, Rome, or Syracuse. Higher rents are seked for large suttes; but they are not proportionately bigher, because the demand for large flats is less than for small.

At the present rate of building, the families who prefer to live in French flux will soon have been supplied. Investors then may turn their attention in another direction. The number of families who can afford to pay from \$10 to \$15 a month for rooms is vestly greater than the number who can may from \$35 to \$55, and thousands of such familles are now living on the outskirts of the tenement districts in small and poorly ventilated rooms, because of the scarcity of such quarters as they desire. They would gladly pay \$12 a month for three rooms, comprising a large sitting and dining room, a goodsized kitchen, and a fair-sized bedroom, well ventilated, and the kitchen provided with stationary cooking range and other conveniences. These families would not insist that the location should be genteel, provided that it was beatthy and decent. There is a great demand for living places of this kind, and it would not be supplied in many years, even if the investors now building French flats should begin to put money into such houses. The removals that would follow from the tenement districts would considerably decrease the pressure there, and in time the building of a better class of tenement houses would become a necessity, in order to get tenants.

If better and healthier quarters are to be provided in this city for the families of the large class of industrious men who are ready to pay \$10 or \$15 a month, the relief must come, not from any philanthropic movement, but from the business investment of money.

TRICKETT does not underrate the oarsman whom he expects to meet on the 15th of November. He is already in London, and intends begin rowing on the Thames in a few days, thus securing three and a half months of practice. Meanwhile Hanlan remains quietly in Canada, making no sign of intention to cross the water or of preparation for the great match.

There are many thousands of young men, scores of thousands of them, who vote for the first time this year.

Crooked dealing and hypocrisy are vices which have nothing in common with generous youth, and toward which it is always intolerant. What young man will put himself in the posttion of having to tell his sons, twenty years hence: "I cast my first vote for a bribe taker

Ancient Mariner Thompson and Flying Dutchman Schunz are both in San Francisco this week. The venerable salt of the Navy Department, who reached the city last Saturday, professes to have gone there in order to examing Mare Island Nacy Yard the harbor of which is filling up with sediment; perhaps thinking that he can see further into the mud than local experts. The Fiving Dutchman is nominally looking after his much-loved wards, the red men; perhaps in order to persuade the Pacific coast Indians not to gorge themselves with camas root. It would not be wholly surprising if this pair of Fraudulent worthies should find leisure, in the midst of their intense devotion to the Indians and the Island, to make a few political speeches to help carry California for DE

A Veteran of Philadelphia says that whenever he gets a circular from DEARE DE KAY he pops it forthwith into the waste basket, It is probable that the same line of action is taken by a vast majority of the veterans to whom DEAKE DE KAY malls his stirring appeals to buy campaign badges of his friend the die sinker.

The Staten Island cricketers who made a tour to the West and through Canada last week and the week before were everywhere entertained liberally and beaten badly. Alike at Detroit, Toronto, and Hamilton, they were iefeated with the greatest case, but perhaps for that reason were all the more welcome. Another club had recently given the Canadians a view of American cricketing through the other end of the telescope, the famous Young America eleven of Philadelphia defeating them as badly as they have defeated the New Yorkers.

Fine crops, maturing very early and rapidly and with unusually favoring weather, bestricken Ireland. It may be said with truth that the worst of her suffering had been endured before any succor arrived-so ponderous and slow is the machinery of relief in such

Probably some people who have no personal interest in HART, the colored Boston ped-sadangerous illness. He was relied on to "bring back" the ASTLEY belt from the inevitable ROWELL. Should HART's walking days be over. the chances of the beit's reappearing here very soon will be considerably lessened.

In the July number of the Catholic World. Father HEWITT, to whom, some years ago, one of the most stanchly Protestant of Yankee Protestant colleges gave the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, benevolently renews the effort to disabuse Protestant minds of the mistaken notion that Boman Catholics think they have a monopoly of salvation, and in their thoughts con sign all their fellow beings who are outside of the pale of their own Church to the flames of hell. The essential and total depravity of human nature, Father Hewitt says, has no place in Catholic dogma. The Church willingly recognizes all the goodness that exists beyond its boundaries. Even the unbaptized Jews, Mohammedans, or pagans, if they diligently walk by the dim light given them, may find their way to eaven, according to Father HEWITT.

Yesterday gave New York the second best thunder storm of the season. It didn't last as long as some, but it was satisfactory while it

Gen Garfield's Sale of Official Influence.

From the Utien Observ A Washington correspondent contradicts he story that Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court ever delivered an opinion on Garfield's connection with the De Golyer pavement, Justice Swayne never did pass upon the case, for the very good reason it never was taken to the Supreme Court. At the May term of the Illinois Circuit Court, at Chicago in 1875, before Judge Farwell, Agent Chittenden brought suit against the paving firm of De Golyer & McClellan for his share of the profit of \$400,000 made on the Washington contract. This firm submitted in defence the pleathat Chittenden had procured the contract by fraud. in that he had bribed James A. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropria tions, to get the said contract. In the course of this plea there was quoted, as a precedent, a passage from one of Justice Swayne's decisions on a similar case, Burke agt. Child. Just below

this quotation appears the following: The agreement with Gen Gardeld, a member of Con tress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring contract which was teeff made to depend upon a in are appropriation by Congress—which appropriation by Congress—which appropriation by Congress—which appropriation outdo only come from a continuing of which he was hairman—was a sale of official influence, which no yet Chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil ran cover, against the plaintest principles of public policy. No counsellor at law while holding high effice has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pre-tent of the property of putter will nove be action. Certainly the courtest of justice will nove lead themselves to enforce contracts overained by such in-ducines.

The mistake arose in supposing that the above was also a part of Justice Swayne's de-Instead, it was the pleading of the defendant's counsel. Judge Farwell sustained this pleading, and declared the contract to be vold as against public policy." This settled he case. Chittenden accepted his defeat and did not appeal to a higher court. Judge Farwell of the Circuit Court of Illinois declared from the bench, with all the authority of the highest tribunal in Illinois, that James A. Gar field had taken a bribe of \$5,000, thus vitiating a contract in the eyes of the law.

The Seawanhaka Fund. Subscriptions already acknowledged.

THE DECLINE OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 17.-It is difficult to say whether the peculiar genius of Mr. Gladstone shines more conspicuously in destruction or in reconstruction. He first exhibited his remarkable faculty for destruction in 1873 when he destroyed a majority of 80, and by an ill advised desolution allowed his great Tory rival to come into office with a majority which he retained during the whole of the Parlmmontary term at his disposal. But during this interval. Mr. Gladstone was reconstructing the party he had destroyed apparently irretrievably six years before, and his success was proved at the last general election, when he carried the country with him. and came into office with a majority of over 150. Notwithstanding this, within less than three months, during which Parliament has been sitting, he has actually been beaten once by a amjority of 45, and the subsequent important divisions have only been carried by majorties varying from 50 to 80. In other words, he has reduced his misjority by more than half already. But more than this, the great Liberal party, three months ago so triumphant, is now in a state of suppressed revolt, and a domostic row of the most serious description is browing.

Lord Hartington, openly expresses his dissatisfaction with the bill affecting Ireland, which has been introduced by the Prime Minister; when Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord Hartington's younger brother, makes a speech against the bill; when Lord Lansdowne resigns office in consequence of it; when the Duke of Arayll sulks, and the most fervent Gladstoulans go about wailing and gassbing their teeth at the gloomy condition of the party, and forming themselves into "enves," matters have become serious. Not a night passes without scene in the House of Commons of some sort. The Opposition are most feebly led by Sir Stafford Northcote, but they make up for the weakness of their head by the vigor and renom of their tall. Mr. Gladstone is goaded to madness by the Conservative wasps of minor political degree, but with very sharp stings, who are perpetually bussing around him and around his unhappy colleague, Mr. Forster, who is daily subjected to a Parliamentary tor-ture of the most acute description.

The fact is that the Irish Disturbance bill satisfies no one. It was intended to pro-pitiate the Home Rulers, who, just in pronitiated; and it terrifles the moderate Liberals, because in principle it is a measure of so revetionary and communistic a character that no American Legislature would entertain it for a moment. The only reason that most Liberals can be got to vote for it at all is their conviction that it will be thrown out in the House of Lords. If that convenient scapegost of responsibility did not exist, Mr. Gladstone would not have a chance of carrying the bill through the Commons. It would then become a question of self-preservation to throw it out; but this unpleasant and unpopular task the Commoners, in a solfish and cowardly spirit, leave to the Poors, while with many muttered curses they answer to the party whip and bow to the mandate of their dictator. The crushed worm will, ing courage by confiding to one another their conscious of the invidious position in which they are placed socially by their servile obedience to Gladstone, home rule, and the Birming-

This feeling is also gaining ground among the moderate members of the Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Hartington, Lord Granville. ning to wince, and it is merely a question of time how soon the Government will break up. this sort when the elections went against him and Lord Hartington was sent for by the Queen to form a Cabinet. On Hartington's appounding to her Majesty that he was unable to do it, and that she must confide the task to Mr. Gladstone, the story goes that the Queen was in despair, and vented her sorrows to Lord Beaconsfield, who characteristically consoled her by assuring her that if Lord Hartington had succeeded in forming his lifetime, but that with Mr. Giadstone as Majesty that he should very shortly have an opportunity of again placing his services at her give his enemy rope enough while he remains tranquilly at Hughenden, chuckling over the blunders which rapidly succeed each other, and over the foreign complications which the country will soon decide that he is the only man to unravel. These are, indeed, increasing

with portentous rapidity. take it for them.

Europe has clearly intimated that it is not disposed to do more than send equadron of observation to the Albanian coast. This will form a most in teresting object of investigation to the Albanians, who can sit on their mountain tops and watch the evolutions through telescopes, if they have any, while they still refuse to hand them over to Greece. As modern science has not yet discovered a method by which ships can make war in mountains, one does not see how any combined naval demonstration on the part of Europe is to help Greece, or do anything except make Europeans appear more fooland the Sultan more shrewd than they appear at present. Under these circumstances Mr. Gladstone will either have to acknowledge a diplomatic defeat of the most humiliating description at the hands of the unspeakable Turk, or propose to England to land an army in Greece to fight for the mountain tops which have been awarded to that country. But England will certainly not respond to any such invitation, and the flasco of the Gladstonian policy of "sense-pure sense" will then be complete.

ANOTHER BANCOCK REPUBLICAN.

corps Willies Reviews the Situation-Mis Analysis of Grant's Character-He will Vote for Hancock, Mr. William M. Hall of Stamford, Conn.

has received the following letter from George Wilker, dated Paris, July 18, 1880:

has received ine following letter from George Wilkes, dated Paris, July 18, 1880;

My Dransfall: I have been away for a week, and your last letter has lain unanswered so long that I must jump in current topics to express my great scratification at the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

Genfield pleased me, because his name rose upon the collapse of a heard spectre which had this stoned the country to its very inarrow; but Hancock fills the bill—an honest solider who knews softhing but his date, and will be sure to leave the recole, unhampered by "policies" to their own free will. That is the true theory of the Presidential institution.

I have been hankering to vote the Democratic teket for over ten years been not if it is a fixed principle with un that no party whatever is fit to wield the Government, its army, and its pures consecutively for ever ten years; certainly not for twenty. Parties, like certain dishes, need to be turned over once in a while to suit the public plate, any, the public ficility, and heaven knews our govered and loating country needs a change at oresent. But the management of the Democratic party has been so incompetent for the last to years, so confounded with emseadness in its leaderships, that I for forced, in spile of any principle, to adnere to the more respectable requestion, that I for forced in spile of any principle, to adnere to the more respectable requested.

Hancock however, fills the bill. He is "a bold soldier boy," with a clean mone; and

can Republicate.

Huncock, however, fills the bill. He is "a bold soldler boy," with a clean mune; and though since Andrew Jackson the military idea may not been a Democratic facey, it is not for the Republicans to come out of their hothed of When the Duke of Devonshire, the father of in a not been a Democratic farcy, it is not for the Republicans to come out of their hothed of subros to reproce us with a new. They surely cannot clamor with success about the Mrs. Surrait performance of Hamesch's bounder duty. That newsoary travely has been soft-leady discounted by applauding stallwars; has always proved to be one of the most telling appeals to Republican patriotism during the less long Peschential campaigner and I am much missaken in my estimate of human nature if the same pannot incident, with an honest but sorrowfal soldley as its central figure, does not again powerfully influence the unpolitical portion of the American people.

I know Hamesch, and I like lim. He is a man of sound ability, and will wear well; and though, as you know. I never fancied West Point much, I must bear it this important testimony. Throughout the war, on both sides, not one of the regular braind was known to siem. It was not always so with the smatter experts of the volunteer service. There are two limstrative contrasts that now pass zeross my mind: The first, a volunteer psallm-singing speculator, whom I need not mention; the other, that grantical Confederate hero. John B. Magrades, whom I received as once painted, by a chance correspondent of the London Times, rining at the head of his legions over the flowering sward of Texas, loosing like one of the painted has form the clover at his horse's boots.

I well remembeer how he stayed McGiellan, and 40,000 of the flower of our Northern youth under that leader, for nearly a month at Yorktown, with but 9,000 men, lenving beaund him in the alandoned walls not a wagen, not a side of baron, nor a man.

Right well also do I bear in mind, when he

portion as they feel their power, become arrogant and exorbitant, and refuse to be pronowever, ere long turn; they are already gainrebellious sentiments, and they are becoming

under that leader, for nearly a month at Yorktown, with but 2000 men, leaving behind him
in the abandoned walls not a wagen, not a side
of bayon, nor a man.

Right well also do I bear in mind, when he
found his retrent discovered and disputed by
those instinctive soldiers, Hooker, Heintsemin, and Kearney, he had stomach to give
battle to the three on the read at Wilhiamsburg,
and to pass through the tolis that environed
him, by the fire of his sword, with the givry of a
new Moreau. What has Grant done that was
better than that? Indeed, Magrador was
a grant old soldier, but he died without means enough to bury him—a
funeral that became a hero who knew how
to make war, but did not know how to make
money. Now Grant was a different kind of
hero—a soldier, doubless, but not so much of
one as his blind worshippers would have us
think—a silent, craftr, money-making man,
with always an empiro to windward, and keeniv
comprehending that the first step of the founder
of a dynasty is to make himself and family rich,
aye, to the uttermest generation. Our friend
Ulpses began his climb to power logically, by
taking presents, absorbing strength in stocks,
and houses, and every form of property, and by
distributing fortunes to his relatives, from the
Corbins to the Denis, his last and most elever
cough in that way being the recent side stroke of
two or three millions in California for the family fund, in the way of marriage through the
cockey and aspiring young Prince Fred. Indeed, from the day of the accession of Ulysses
to what is practically the throne of the United
States (with its more than regal patronage, he
has never, so far as my observation goes, refused a rich man's invitation to dinner nor sat
at a poor man's table. If it were my desire to
wound him, I would refer to sumptious boards
which he has carelessly allowed himself to
patronize that were not entirely worthy even of
his own humble start in life.

Presently, when he recovers from the stapefaction of the recent staggering blow at Chicago, he wil and other powerful Liberals, to whom the old Whig traditions still cling, are palpably begin-Lord Beaconsfield predicted a catastrophe of a Cabinet, he (Lord Beaconsfield) would have resigned all hope of returning to office during Prime Minister, he would venture to assure her disposal. Meantime his policy seems to be to Was ever such a sight? Their leader, with his private wire, most blind and mad of all, had waded in to his fate from a primary declaration that he would accept a nomination only if unanimously pressed upon him, and, siter a six-day fight, died with his jaw upon the bit at 100.

The impulsive recklessness with which Mr. Gladstone rushed headlong into the Irish question is only equalled by the ignorant impetuosity with which he blindly dashed into the vortex of Eastern affairs. His whole policy is based on a sentence to be found in a speech of his in Midlothian, in which he announced that if Europe was united, the Porte would yield, and in which he boldly declared that those who asserted a contrary opinion talked "nonsense-pure nonsense." The arrogance of this assumption was only equalled, as the results are now proving, by the extraordinary ignorance which it displayed of the temperament of Europe in general and of the Turk in particular. The European concert which asted during the few days of the Berlin Conference, is already showing signs of breaking up. It is now becoming evident that, however anxious Mr. Gladstone and the Russians may be to kick the Turk, "bag and baggage," out of Constantinople, neither Germany nor Austria will permit that arbitrary solution of the question. The interests of Russia and Austria are diametrically opposed, because they are two Slav powers struggling for preponderance over the Slavs who form the majority of the population in European Turkey. It is also perfectly certain that the Sultan, being well aware that he has Germany and Austria secretly at his back, will not yield upon the subject of the Greek frontier. It is no less certain that the Greeks are utterly unable to go to war with Turkey in order to take the territory awarded to them by Europe, and will appeal to Europe to

This terrible compound of domestic and foreign muddle in which the Liberal party and the country at large have been led in the short space of three months by the passionate obstinacy which his admirers call the carnestness of the Prime Minister, is now begin ning to force itself upon the attention of even the stupidest politicians, and we may expect country has always need more product in enecational of terprises than any other, even Germany. The history of the schools of the Jesuits, the Oratorians, the Pert Royal-ists, and the Jansenists, and that of the education of the son and grandson of Louis XIV. by Bossner and Penelon, also to be found in this number, will richly repay the cost such a reaction in the popularity of the Prime Minister as shall most forcibly illustrate the proverbial fickleness of the masses, while it will certainly not raise the credit of British so i institutions among foreign nations. of the whole volume.

POLITICAL HISTORY BY TOM MURPRY.

How the Liberal Republican Party Started-

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Ex-Collector Tom Murphy left Washington to-night for the me-tropolis. While here he related a story which will be interesting to many of the Liberal Republicans who supported Greeley in 1872. Mr. Murphy says that he started the Liberal movement, and in this way: "Now. I am coing to fell some history as to

how the Liberal Republican party was started. Do you know but few of the leaders knew its origin? It came about in this way: After I had made up my mind that Smith and Manierre were recreant to the party. I devised means to check them. Both were members of the County Republican Committee. At a special meeting of the committee, I offered a resolution to the effect that no Republican accepting office under Tammany should be so considered, nor have a voice in the County Com mittee. This was opposed by Smith and Manierre, but after a hard fight it was adopted by a majority of twelve votes. Immediately these men sought to undo what had been done, They enlisted at once the cooperation of Boss Twend, Twend one day sent for one of the Tweed. Tweed one day sent for one of the weighers, a smart voint fedlow named Johnny O'Brien. Said lee, Johnny, if you will yourself vote and use the influence you have with others in the Republican County Committee to you as Smills and Manforce voir, I will see that your future is taken care of. As soon as O'Brien left Tweed he came to me and told most the sonference he had had with Tweed. Smill I Johnny, you go back. He you know of any man you can take with you? I do, says he, and a man before when Tweed will talk. Well, I added, take the man with you and have the offer repeated. Now, to make a long story short, by the time of the meeting of the committee, Tammeny, with money, with patrology, and with promises, secured encough voice to reconsider the resolution which had previously been adopted. As soom as this action was had I immediately offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary decline to recognize as Bentilicans men belding employment under Tammany. Stronge to say, this was adopted by eight majority. tary decline to recognize as R-publicans mennolding employment under Tammany, Strangsto-say, this was adopted by eight majority.

Next I made a motion to then and there organmatched County Councilties onder the resolution
must adopted. This also previoled, and the orcanization was effected. Those who resisted the
original resolution and motion then marshed
to the other end of the room and them and there
original resolution and motion then marshed
to the other end of the room and them and there
original, calling themselves Liberal Republiquals. This was the nucleus upon which the
liberal Republican party was founded. Having
made so much hendway. I concluded that New
York could be curried for Grant against Greeky.
I went to work with a with to secure this. I had York could be carried for Grant against Greeley. I want to work with a will be accure time. I had 2,700 deputy marshals in the city, the prilita, and the ordieration of the hard and naval forces of the United Nation. We mad introduction. The back can of Tweetlem was broken, and I was content. Inforce rescend my offler. I tell you one table, though, to accompaish what I did cost me \$57,000 of my salary as Collector of the Part of New York and \$500,000 out of my own pocket besides."

## The Beath of a Celebrated Frenchman

From the Parishin, July 15: Mr. Isane Percire, the celebrated financier, died on Membry last at the age of 74. Mr. Percire came to Paris in 1823 from Bordeaux and joined his brother Emile. He was one of the first digetales of Saint Simo gave lectures on industry, finances, and political economy. When Enfaitin separated from Bazard, Eintle Pereire followed the aposite of Saint-Simonism. He was successively a writer in the Tangs, the Journal de Consciences Utiles, and the Death. It was into that last named paper that he introduced for the first time a daily account of the Bourse, a step which was soon adopted by

all the other papers.

When in 1835 his brother Einile became Chairman of the St. Germain Raniway, which was then considered as a model for future lines, he joined the undertaking as sub-director, and devoted his attention especially to the organization and accounts of the company. After that he joined all the undertakings of his brother, and the

For the past ten years Mr. Isaac Percire has been the Saint-Simoman doctrines. All his family have been brought up, if not in irreligion, at least in indifference of religious matters. Mr. Pereire was twice elected Deputy, in 1863 and 1869, but on both occasions the election was invalidated by the Corps Legislatif.

The total fortune of the Percite family has for a long time been constituted into a civil society, of which Mr. Isaac Percire was the President According to the caro, he will slowly unooi and stretch out again for profit.

But to return to the Presidential question. I was siways of the opinion, after what had happened in 1876, that Thiden was the logical and proper candidate for Cincinnati, and still believe he would have been elected—first, because the people throughout the land were yearning for a change. We have seen that myst-rious public sense lately work in England. But beyond the impulse of this slow and steady revolution against the Republican party, and transcending the force of all other causes put together, came in the nick of time the audacious attempt of a set of political highwaymen at Chicago to plant their knees upon the public breast and throttle it of its voice, in order that they might establish a permanent government for their political master and themselves. They were mad with spoil and drunk with arrogance and power, and did not know to what a great extent they were unamasking themselves till it was too late.

Was ever such a sight? Their leader, with statutes of this society, each member receives an income and board according to his share. The family live in a splendid hotel, 25 and 37 Faubourg St. Honore. The eldest son of Mr. Pereire, Mr. Eugene Pereire, now becomes President of this society, and also of the following companies: The Chemin de Fer du Midi, the Credit Mobilier Espanol, the Madrid Gas Company, the Plaine Moncena Land Company, the railway from Bayonne to Biarritz, the Compagnic Generale Transatiantique, the Liters newspaper, the Société Immobilière, &c.
Mr. Isase Pereire was a practical philanthropist, and

took a large part in founding hospitals and asyluma. During the later years of his life he devoted himself a had been invented by one of his ancestors, Rodriquez Percire.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Please expiode the story of the Republican newspapers, manufac-tured for the purpose of caining the sympathics of Ger-man voters in the United States for De Golyer Garfield. man voters in the United States for De Golyser Garfield, with reference to his forman descent. Neither was its transforther, as stated by these prevariators, been in diversetiment, nor his grandmouther in Pleburg (Hesselbarentsit). Upon the appearance of the story in the American newspapers: I wrute to the officials of both towns, who, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical nutriorities, scarcicles all the records and church fred cois, but tailed to discover in them any trace of such persons as have been named as the ancestors of Garchel.

Berrin, July 15, 1980. at 300?
That was the moment at which the country took fire, or, to use our American phrase. "got mad." At the same moment a panic seized the braves who had been forbidding honest men to speak. The siege of liberty was raised by the lifting of Garileid's banner. The desperadoes endeavored to make the best of their discomfure; but they had gone too far. The people now had taken the bit, and the insulis these Republican dictators had put upon their respected representatives in the Convention burned every honest cheek in the land. From that moment the election of any Democratic candidate who might be named at Cincinnati was certain.

An Old but Puzzling Question. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps

ome of your numerous correspondents may aldnight at the Antipodes; but which midnight is it! managet at the Anapodes; but which midnight is if it can only be one, but is it that twelve hours shead, or twelve hours shelind, New York time?

Suppose in New York it is soon on Jan. 1; then by reckoning 180° toward the east, it would the allowing the usual 180° toward the east, it would the allowing the usual 180° toward the he indinight of Jan. 1-2, but by reckoning the same number of degrees to the weatward the local time would appear to be industrial of Dec. 31—Jan. 1.

JANES B. HERBERT.

A Good Word for the Cats.

sandidate who might be named at Charles was certain.

But the best man was chosen, and I rejoice in his selection. I do not predict anything, but I believe Gen. Hancock will be invited to the White House, in large part by the very same patriotic men who sent honest Abraham Lincoin there for two terms. I shall take great pleasure in casting my vote for him as a man without stain and equal to the Presidential station. For that purpose I will be found at the polls in New York at the election in next November.

GEO. WILKES. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I underand that the indiscriminate slaughter of cats is counsenanced by Mr. Bergh, as though that animal were of no use and a nuisance. Now, I positively assert that if I had not kept two catain my house I would have had to seek another dominie. It was overrun with rata and nice. Now we hardly ever see or hear one. This are very useful in yards and garden, as well as in the house. But it is not an another than the normal rate of the seem of t

Republicans who Said the Truth About Car

From the Philadelphia Times Mr. William E. Chandler was the leader of the anti-Grant forces in the Chicago Convention, and has since, as a member of the Bepublican National Commit-

tee, taken a good deal of the responsibility for Garfield

on his shoulders. He claims to believe at present tha

Garfield, if not exactly as chaste as ice and pure as snow should be held guiltless of the Credit Mobilier wicked

ness. Yet this is the same William E Chandler whose

able organ, the Concord Manner, had this to say on the

20th of February, 1873:
The Republican party cannot and will not take upon itself the same of Coling or Party cannot and will not take upon itself the same of Coling or Particent or Ames or Kelley or Garbeid. Eather it will be true to its mission, and place the seal of condemnation upon them all.

And following the lend at the Monate, Mr. Chandler's

assistant organ took the thing up on the following day

(Feb. 21, 1873) and went a step further, in the following

aragraph, to wit:

That these two men (Ames and Brooks) should be sun partly ejected from the positions they have disgraced.

marily ejected from the hostions they have discreted it a most paintially apparent truth. But two partners is necessary to consumate britisery, and it Mr. means to be excelled for britise Messrs Gardeld and Bingham, they should bear him company in sometiment. The conclusion of the committee that they were brited and that one on the state of the committee that they were brited and that not now it is allocather too thin. The country demands that clean work he made of this cleanising process, and that all mos who have sold themselves should be kicked out of Congress.

Seven years ago paragraphs like these were quite cor

mon in newspapers now supporting Garfield for the Presidency, and jet these journals are very indignant that much milder words of censure are bestowed upon

him now, and wonder that independent voters and hon

est Republicans with old-fashioned ideas of official integ-rity should hesitate to support him for the Prendoney. If it were worth while, a valuable collection of opinions

in the line of Mr. Chandler's might be made up by the

cago Tribine, Philadelphia Press, New York Times, and

Barnum & Vanderbilt After an Opera Com-

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. William H. Vander-bilt has made to Manager Gye a tempting offer for per-formances by the Covent Garden Opera Company, in New York, during the next Universal Exhibition.

The second number of Dr. Barnard's American

Journal of Education for 1880 is largely devoted to the kinder garten literature, hitherto so maccessible in this country.

except to German scholars. It is an invaluable mine to

interested in the subject. It goes largely into the history of early education in Europe, particularly in France, which country has always been more prolific in educational en-

pany.

...

Demograts from the old files of such journals as the

A Challenge to Beaf Mute Swimmers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hereby To this Listent of the swim ten miles for a gold challenge any deaf mute to swim ten miles for a gold medal and the championatip of the world, the match to come off in the North River within two weeks from the date of the challenge. Famey diving the included, Gosham, N. Y., July 26.

Advice to a Distinguished Messian. From the St. Louis & See Democrat. Mr. Schurz did not mention Arthur's name in off \$50 for this omission.

> Questions of Precedence. Who shall be first? was the question Asked by some doubters of old: Sharply the question was answered Quickly the querists were told That they must mend their manuers Ere they could enter the fold.

Proudly the Hancock banner Waves in the light of the sun Resolute work must be done Ye who would strive for precedence Wait till the victory's woul

Hundreds of men to your army Daily your leader's name draws; Not for the loaves and the fishes, Not for reward or applause, Asking one privilege only, Asking to fight for the cause

Follow their noble example, Bury your squabbles from sight. Work for this single precedence. Who shall be first in the fight; Thus you can prove your prowess Thus you can show your might. Who shall be first! is a question Vise men will gladly postpone.

Bearing a freeman's true ballot, And looking to triumph alone; Else they may get for their folly Instead of a fish, a stone. Keep It in the House.

it may be promptly administered in all sudden at a of cholera thortus, traines, diarrheas, colic, or any tion of the bowels for which Dr. Jayne's Car-live Balsam is an effect of the Carlot of the great every lamily will find in its useful and rejia-crative, — All

SUNBEAMS.

... The income of the Goldsraith Company London averages \$250,000 a year, and the expens

on entertainments \$35,000. -A man at Augusta, Ga., on receiving a

doctor's bill for medicine and visits, wrote that he wer pay for the medicine and return the visits. -Gambetta has been dubbed a "Genorso

Casar' by Rochefort, and priciations and materials to the French reputate as Justice Casar was to Bone. -A vontico conjurer at Anderson, S. C. salls charm's which he warrants will estable the circust to send a snake into any desired part of an enemy's tool -A man in Bellefontaine, Ohio, thought that certain allusions in a seroion by the flev & ff. Windoor were personal, and after the services he knowled

the preacher down with a club. -The Rev. Mr. Chainey, a Unitarian pastor at Evansville, Ind., declared his disbelief in Go. tor at Evaneville, ind., declared his disbellet in Gol, and was promptly expelled from the Church. This be had expected, but now he has also suffered expulsion from

-Dr. Paul of Philadelphia advertised himself as "the world-renowned wizard of human destiny," and offered to conduct the love and marriage affaire of thors; but he seems to have mismanaged his own, for

-A wine merchant at Rheims, in France is the ewser of two hundred bottles of champagns which he says he will not sell at any price, because it was the only let in any cellar of the city that escaped the cluscher of the German soldiers during the war of 1870

-Vesuvius electrically Illuminated appears now mightly as the "mountain of light" of the Eastern fable. The indescribable grandeur of the essentacle attracts to Nacies thousands of fourists from the most distant countries of Europe and America. -The exporters of marble from Italy

emplain that, under the Conton. House management of John Sherman, they are very much amoved and emistrassed in entering their stante preduct into American ports; the rules and doties very constantly, and the rules lecaded between our Consuls and dealers are ignored by -A silly American youth who had an-

nounced on the steamer that "in England I'm always taken for an Englishman, you know," was discurred when, on demanding, " One first, single, Easten," at the Livery well station, the clerk said, "Seven dollars and a hair, please." It was paid, amid the unsuppressed mosriment of his companions. -The new passenger omnibuses for Palla leiphin are as handy as our old-fashioned omnibuses are unhandy. They have insuense wheels, between which

the body hangs close to the ground. There is a low plat-form in the rear, so that ingress is easy. The roof is cutst feet above the floor, afording comfort to tall men. There are sents for eight persons: one horse draws the vehicle. -A pair of prospectors near Leadville encount red a pack of hungry and therefore fleree moun-tion home. One of the men fled to a high rock, carrying away fire only cum, and leaving his defenceless compan-ion to be killed. But his own death was still more hosrible. He lost the trail in his truckt, and for eight days

wannered enthout read. He was at last found by miners, but was too for gone to recover. —An eccentric Englishman lately went up to the top at Mt. Blane for the purpose of building a fire where none had ever been kindled. He succeeded in doing so, and, on setting back to the inn at the fact of the mountain, recorded his triumph in English upon the hotel resister. It was schievements like this that originally made the Englishman the laughing stock in French comody that he is to-day.

-A Neapotitan antiquary has put up an fron railing around Virgil's temb at Posilippo, rea Naples. His first intention was to get school because Naples. His first intention was to get sensor measurers, where to contribute pennies toward a superb measurers over the bard's grave, but this proposition was promptly opposed by the bays of Saples, on the ground that the America had caused them so many fleggings that they hated the very name and its author's to--A Cork landlord lately met his tenants

at an out-of-the-way place, called Coschford. They de-manded time and abatement. "Divel an abatement," he said. "Now, Pil tell you what it is. Pil allowa month, and any mother's sen among you who doe of pay up then shall have a builet through his head. You've been landford shooting long enough; ivs our time now." Mr. W-is a determined fellow and a crack shot

-A miner at Bridgeport, Pa., undertook to double his income at a very small expense by all p ing an orphun boy and making him do a man's week I a day. Even the blows of a club did not keep him good on such a diet. He was missing for several days and then the neighbors found him in his master's cellar, fastened to a post by a chain ground his neck, and half dead with hunger and beatings.

-The finances of Italy are in a deplorable condition. The treasury owes \$040,000,000 to a bank syndicate, besides a number of other debts, and his to pay annually \$174,000,000 for interest. Gold and silver are entirely lacking, and paper money is the only out rency, at a discount of fifteen per cout, with not even dim prospect of its being replaced by coin. Rotherhi 4 of Paris is the largest owner of the peninsula, financial ly, and, unless the Italians manage better, his firm may

ultimately be its exclusive proprictor. -A man at Norristown, Pa., believed that his wife's illness was caused by witche aft. He per-formed some incantations over a horseshoe, and soft into a fire. At the same time a woman in the neighborbond was taken with a burning pain in the chest. This came from the hot horseshoe, the man thought, and proved that she was the witch. As an additional test he put salt under his door mat, and the suspented witch stumbled when she entered, though nobody else did.

publicly accused her. -An English prelate, a year or two prior to his being raised to the Episconate remarked to a friend that a visit to Switzerland had long been a day dream with him, which he leared intght hever be accom-plished. It is so with very many of his brethren. An English clergyman's life is, for the most part, one of an ceasing toil, and his emoluments, unless he be a man of private means, permit of little holiday making. Finds men regard with much surprise the crowd of christal holiday makers who awarm each year to Europe from

-At the Panoptikon of Dresden there is on exhibition a curious piece of mechanism, critical "Get Up." Over a bed is a dial, the index of which is set over night to the hour at which the sleeper wishes to trise in the morning, which, when it reaches the bed as a mild preliminary to more decisive action, lights a low-erful lamp, so placed as to east its rays directly on the singgard. Should this gentle hint fail, five minutes later the bed automatically falls saunder causing its along occupant to lapse to the floor with a force and sadder ness that prove fatal to slumber.

-Cetywayo's quarters consist of a large room, about fifty feet in length by twenty bread. This com has been partitioned off into three, to suit the native taste as regards size, and is intended for the s commodation of the King and his wives only, it is amply provided with rugs, blankets, and utensies of all kinds, sleeping mats, and many other articles the ex King brought with him. Outside this room a small rand leads to the cooking place, bath room, and quarters in the male attendants. Steps lead from thence on to the ramparts, where Cetywayo can take exercise and air

-Ambassadors to England now, as for instance Challeniel-Lacour, who is simply a rather poor literary man, are of a far different stamp from what they were some thirty years since, being now selected by ability rather than wealth as then. For instance in 1836 the Austrian Ambasander was Prince Esterbacy the Hungarian magnate, who, when a veinglorious notice man in London beasted that he had so many thousand sheep, calmly remarked that that was met the money of his shepherds. The magnificent Macyar, nions "costume de gain" was a jacket, nelisse, and namelees of marcon-colored velvet, all thickly embeddered with seed pearls, was very tond when he waitzed of exerting diamond tassels to his Bessian boots, with the governor thient, in his choregraphic gyrations, of scattering a left inconsidered trifles in the way of brilliants for the benefit of the young ladies who might notice averse to picking up the gittering baubles.

-A Spanish peasant, living in the suburbs of Madrie, has long been in the habit of recairing dulf to the city, accompanied by a donkey laden with mile or distribution among certain customers. One day however, the master was taken ill, whereigh his will suggested that the ass should be sent on his cost-master. irney alone. The panniers were accordingly fired with cans of milk as usual, and a bit of paper was attached to the donkey's headstall reques mers to help themselves to their ordinary all wa milk, and to put back the cans into the parmer started the donkey, and he returned in due course with the canesupty and with everything in order. The other found upon inquiry that the trusty messensor had called at the right doors without missing one, and also that in some instances he had pulled the bell with his teeth when kept waiting. From that day forward the donkey has gone his rounds alone.

-A very remarkable man, the Rev. John Russell, nearly fifty years Vicar of Swymbride on North Devon, and known as the "brave old hor man," has been transferred now in his seth year to the valuable and pleasant benefice of Black Torrus well! Lord Poltimore, and has been presented at the r of the Duke of Bedford by the Prince of Wales, Farls
Fortescue and Devon, and a number of nobles and resultmen, with a silver tureen and a purse of followers. oken of affection. He is one of the best riders to be in England, and rarely missed a meet, but was most ab-tentive to all his duties, greatly respected and level by ock, and an admirable preacher. His Bishop the ate Dr. Philipots once exclaiming after bearing What an admirable acrinon," Sir Thomas Acland and Oh, you ought to see him on the pic skin, mr 1074."

ast year, at Sandricham, he danced the and new one in, with the Princess of Wales for parties, as light as a leather.